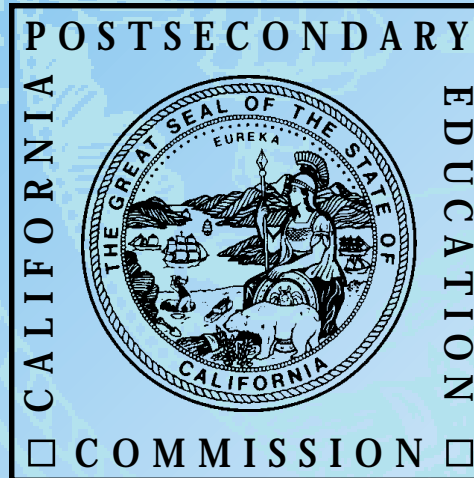


The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2000



**A Report on
Higher Education
in California
for the Year 2000**

California Postsecondary Education Commission • Sacramento, CA

Commissioners

Representing the General Public

Appointed by the Governor

Carol Chandler, Selma

Kyo R. Jhin, Malibu

Jeff Marston, San Diego

Appointed by the Senate Rules Committee

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Andrea Rich, Los Angeles

Melinda G. Wilson, Torrance

Appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly

Lance Izumi, San Francisco

Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr., San Francisco, Chair

Howard Welinsky, Culver City

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Appointed by the Governor

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Darren P. Guerra, Cucamonga

Representing the Association of Independent California Colleges and Universities

Kyhl Smeby, Pasadena

Representing the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges

Roger M. Schrimp, Modesto

Representing the California State Board of Education

Monica Lozano, Los Angeles

Representing the Trustees of the California State University

Ralph Pesqueira, San Diego

Representing the Regents of the University of California

Velma Montoya, Sacramento

Executive Director - Warren H. Fox

April, 2000

To the Governor,
Honorable Members of the Legislature, and
Interested parties:

We are pleased to transmit this report, *The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2000*. It contains useful information on students, academic programs, finances and challenges for higher education in the new millennium. The report also profiles the missions of our public colleges and universities and their general characteristics. Information related to the independent and private colleges and universities is included as well.

The Commission's primary responsibilities include coordinating the efforts and activities of the State's systems of higher education, long-range planning, review of new campuses and degree programs, and advising the Governor and the Legislature on higher education issues in the public interest. Recent legislation has also given us the capacity to collect longitudinal data on students as they progress through their postsecondary education careers. This capability will enable us to more accurately review and evaluate the success of our public systems in meeting their goals in the areas of enrollment, persistence, transfer and degree completion.

The Commission is committed to promoting and coordinating a high quality system of postsecondary education that will meet the changing needs of students in the coming decade. We hope that you will find this report useful as the new millennium presents new challenges for higher education.

Respectfully submitted,

Guillermo Rodriguez, Jr.
Chairman

Warren H. Fox
Executive Director

The Condition of Higher Education in California, 2000

April, 2000

This report is based upon the most recent information available from California's public school system and its public, private, and independent colleges and universities. The report was assembled by the state's postsecondary education coordinating board, the California Postsecondary Education Commission.

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The California Postsecondary Education Commission was created...

“To ensure the effective utilization of public postsecondary education resources, thereby eliminating waste and unnecessary duplication, and to promote diversity, innovation, and responsiveness to student and societal needs...”

(California Education Code Section 66900(c)(3))

The Commission’s responsibilities include the following:

- statewide coordination and research
- long range planning
- statewide data clearinghouse
- enrollment demand estimates
- review of new campuses and new academic programs
- counsel and advice to the Legislature and the Governor on education policy and fiscal issues.

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Overview of Higher Education in California

As California enters the first year of a new century, access, affordability, and accountability continue to be the three fundamental issues critical to the future of postsecondary education in California.

The recessionary pressures that ushered in the decade of the 1990's have been followed by a strong economic recovery that will likely continue through the first decade of the new millennium. Among the results of this recovery is a renewed confidence in the future of this state. High quality postsecondary educational opportunity is key to the public optimism in the California economy and is reflected in the increasing demand for education beyond high school. Much of the strength of California's economy can be attributed to the existence of, and the State's commitment to, highly respected public colleges and universities.

California's population continues to grow by approximately 600,000 people per year,

exceeding 33 million at the turn of the century. This growth, coupled with the perception that a college education is essential to future prosperity, has fueled, and will continue to drive, steady demand for access to education beyond high school. The Commission has projected that over 714,000 more students will seek enrollment in California's three systems of public higher education by the year 2010 than are enrolled today.

California is and will continue to be one of the most diverse states in the nation. This diversity spans social, cultural, racial/ethnic, economic and geographical dimensions. Demographically, California will soon attain the distinction of being the first mainland state in which no racial/ethnic group represents 50 percent or more of the population — already a characteristic of the student population enrolled in California higher education. (See page [11](#).)

California's Systems of Higher Education

The California Master Plan for Higher Education, created in 1960 and renewed in 1989, continues to be the foundation of the state's philosophy of access and quality for all eligible college and university students. The Master Plan provides a framework for public higher education in California and outlines specific missions and admissions policies for each of the public systems. Independent and private colleges and universities also play a vital role in the state's ability to provide postsecondary education opportunities. Systems and campus sites are shown on the following pages.

The California Community Colleges (CCC) **Chancellor: Tom Nussbaum**

The CCC system consists of 72 locally governed districts operating 106 colleges, as well as numerous off-campus centers. A 16-member Board of Governors appointed by the Governor is designed to serve as a coordinating and regulatory agency for the local districts. Admission is open to any high school graduate or person over age 18 who can benefit from instruction. In 1998, the community colleges enrolled almost 1.5 million students. The CCC offer academic and technical programs at the freshman and sophomore level, many leading to transfer, as well as instruction in basic skills, English as a second language, and citizenship classes. The community colleges award the associate degree and technical certificates in a variety of occupational and vocational areas.

The California State University (CSU) **Chancellor: Charles Reed**

The CSU consists of 22 campuses and six off-campus centers. The system is governed by a 24-member Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. Admission of first-time freshmen is generally limited to the top one-third of California's high school graduates. In 1998, the CSU enrolled almost 350,000 students. The CSU provides instruction in the liberal arts and sciences and applied fields, grants degrees at the baccalaureate and master's degree level, and may award the doctoral degree jointly with the UC or an independent university. Currently it offers more than 1,400 bachelors, 500 masters and 14 joint doctoral degree programs in over 200 subject areas.

The University of California (UC) **President: Richard Atkinson**

The UC consists of eight general campuses, one health science campus, and numerous special research facilities. The UC has constitutional status as a public trust, and is governed by a 26-member Board of Regents, 18 of whom are appointed by the Governor. Eligibility for admission as a freshman student is extended to the top one-eighth (12.5 percent) of California's high school graduates. In 1998, the UC enrolled almost 174,000 students. The UC offers broad undergraduate curricula leading to the baccalaureate degree at each general campus. The UC also offers master's and professional degrees and

has sole authority among public institutions to award doctoral degrees.

Independent Colleges and Universities **Chief Executive Officer: Jonathan Brown**

Some 75 independent colleges and universities enroll more than 212,000 students in California. These institutions, regionally accredited, range from large world-renowned universities to less well-known liberal arts and professional schools. Most grant baccalaureate and advanced degrees, however a few grant two-year associate degrees.

State Approved Schools and Colleges **Bureau Chief: Mike Abbott**

More than 300 institutions, while not regionally accredited, are approved by the state to offer various academic degree programs. There are also more than 3,000 non-degree granting institutions which offer vocational and occupational training programs. State approved institutions serve an estimated 400,000 students.

A CPEC directory of specific information on degree, certificate and credential programs is available in our *Guide to California's Degree-Granting Postsecondary Institutions* at www.cpec.ca.gov/guide/guide.ASP

College and University Locations

California Community Colleges

www.cccco.edu

*“educates more students
than any other system in the nation”*

106 campuses



California State University

www.calstate.edu

*“largest system of senior
higher education in the country”*

22 campuses

(* = in the planning stage)



College and University Locations

University of California

www.ucop.edu

“foremost public research university in the world”

9 campuses

(* = in the planning stage)



Independent Colleges and Universities

www.aiccu.edu

“enroll more than 212,000 students”

75 colleges and universities

(only 10 of which are listed here)



Spending on Higher Education

**Although state spending on higher education has increased,
higher education's share of the budget has decreased.**

***State Government General Fund Expenditures and Proportions of Total General Fund Expenditures in Two-Year Intervals
(with most recent 7 years), from 1967–68 through 1999–2000, Dollars in Millions***

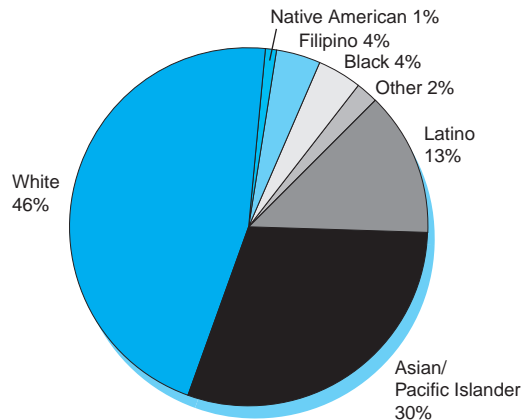
Year	Health & Welfare		Corrections		K-12 Education		Higher Education		Other Government		TOTALS
	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars	%s	Dollars
1967–68	\$ 905	(27.8%)	\$ 129	(4.0%)	\$ 1,351	(41.5%)	\$ 546	(16.8%)	\$ 325	(10.0%)	\$ 3,256
1969–70	1,331	(30.4)	161	(3.7)	1,544	(35.3)	733	(16.8)	605	(13.8)	4,374
1971–72	1,626	(33.1)	182	(3.7)	1,531	(31.1)	814	(16.6)	766	(15.6)	4,921
1973–74	1,974	(27.0)	237	(3.2)	2,267	(31.0)	1,175	(16.1)	1,658	(22.7)	7,310
1975–76	2,863	(30.1)	309	(3.2)	2,643	(27.8)	1,597	(16.8)	2,104	(22.1)	9,517
1977–78	3,749	(32.2)	378	(3.2)	3,095	(26.5)	1,968	(16.9)	2,470	(21.2)	11,660
1979–80	5,798	(31.6)	520	(2.8)	6,982	(38.0)	2,800	(15.2)	2,261	(12.3)	18,362
1981–82	7,371	(34.0)	709	(3.3)	7,632	(35.2)	3,222	(14.9)	2,748	(12.7)	21,682
1983–84	7,211	(31.5)	846	(3.7)	8,830	(38.6)	3,221	(14.1)	2,761	(12.1)	22,869
1985–86	8,643	(30.0)	1,373	(4.8)	11,072	(38.5)	4,518	(15.7)	3,168	(11.0)	28,775
1987–88	10,379	(31.2)	1,879	(5.6)	12,632	(38.0)	5,112	(15.4)	3,266	(9.8)	33,269
1989–90	12,478	(31.7)	2,451	(6.2)	14,682	(37.3)	5,576	(14.2)	4,219	(10.7)	39,406
1991–92	13,680	(31.6)	3,049	(7.0)	16,416	(37.9)	5,831	(13.5)	4,327	(10.0)	43,303
1993–94	13,282	(34.1)	3,383	(8.7)	14,481	(37.2)	4,681	(12.0)	3,129	(8.0)	38,956
1994–95	13,957	(33.3)	3,625	(8.6)	15,533	(37.0)	5,102	(12.2)	3,737	(8.9)	41,954
1995–96	14,264	(31.4)	3,946	(8.7)	17,791	(39.2)	5,531	(12.2)	3,862	(8.5)	45,393
1996–97	14,828	(30.2)	3,799	(7.7)	19,893	(40.6)	6,180	(12.6)	4,325	(8.8)	49,026
1997–98	14,626	(27.7)	4,128	(7.8)	22,080	(41.8)	6,625	(12.6)	5,326	(10.1)	52,785
1998–99	16,335	(27.9)	4,557	(7.8)	23,772	(40.6)	7,438	(12.7)	6,477	(11.1)	58,579
1999–00	16,920	(26.5)	4,739	(7.4)	26,418	(41.5)	8,012	(12.6)	7,643	(12.0)	63,732

Note: The category “Other Government” is comprised of the five smallest State budgeting categories.

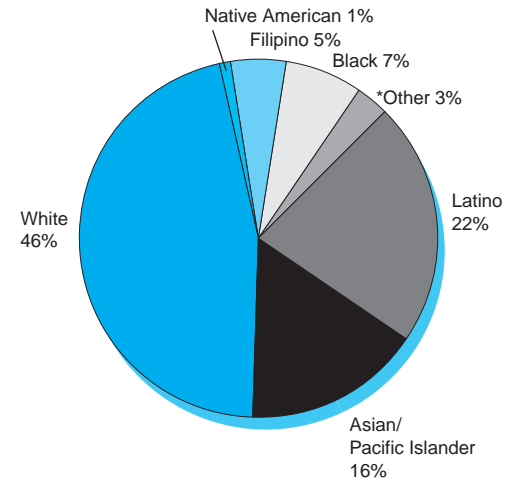
Source: Fiscal Profiles, 1999, published by the California Postsecondary Education Commission

No single racial or ethnic group represents a majority of the higher education student population today.

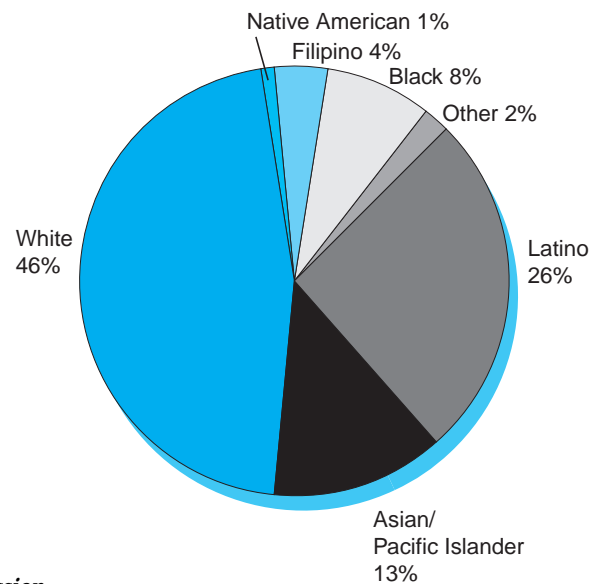
University of California
Fall 1998
(Total Enrollment = 173,643)



California State University
Fall 1998
(Total Enrollment = 349,804)



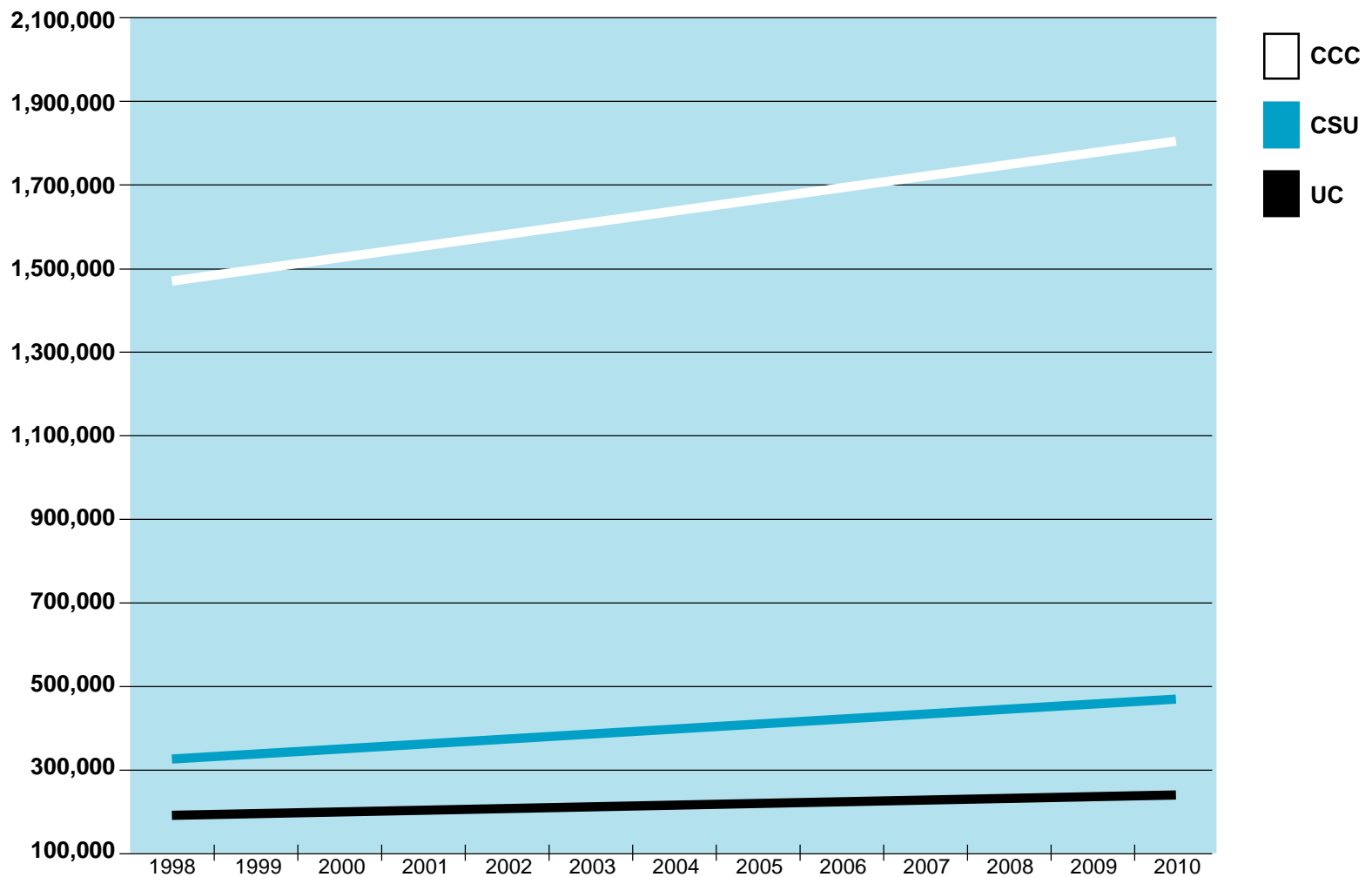
California Community Colleges
Fall 1998
(Total Enrollment = 1,475,000)



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Enrollment Projections for Public Institutions

Nearly two million full and part-time students are enrolled in public colleges and universities at the present time. CPEC projects this number will increase by 714,000 in the next ten years, most of the enrollment growth occurring in the community college system.



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission.

More than 714,000 additional students are expected to seek admission at California's public colleges and universities between 1998 and the year 2010.

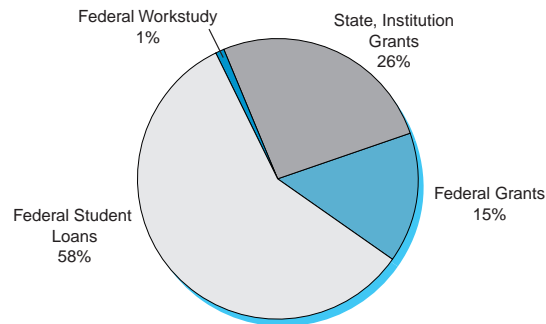
- **530,000 at the California Community Colleges
(an increase of over 35 percent)**
- **130,000 at the California State University
(an increase of over 37 percent)**
- **56,000 at the University of California
(an increase of over 32 percent)**

CPEC's enrollment projections are heavily influenced by anticipated changes in the size and composition of recent high school graduating classes and by changes in adult college-age populations. Approximately 72 percent of the projected increase in enrollment demand is expected to result from population growth alone.

In particular, it is anticipated that California's traditional college-age cohort (age 18 to 24) will grow more than twice as rapidly as the State's general population.

Student Aid

**Most financial aid in California
is federal and in the form of loans
instead of grants.**



The California Student Aid Commission (CSAC) administers a comprehensive program of loans, grants, scholarships, and other special programs, with an emphasis on assisting students from low- and moderate-income families. It also oversees the activities of its non-profit student loan services auxiliary, Ed Fund.

Ed Fund provides the operational and administrative services essential to meet its responsibilities as California's designated guarantor in the Federal Family Education Loan Program. As a nonprofit public benefit corporation, Ed Fund is dedicated to maximizing benefits to borrowers by delivering a wide range of student loan services including loan application processing, status tracking, financial transactions, default aversion, and defaulted loan collection.

Golden State Scholarshare — California's College Savings Program

- Administered by the State Treasurer
 - No limit on annual contributions up to the estimated cost of a college education
 - Deferred taxation of earned interest
 - Can be used at any eligible college or university in the country including vocational schools
 - (www.scholarshare.com)

Source: California Student Aid Commission (csac.ca.gov)

How Much Will College Cost

For the past several years, increasing college costs have substantially outpaced the overall inflation rate, and this pattern is expected to continue.

By the year 2009, it is estimated that it will cost a student up to \$75,118 to attend a public institution for four years. A private college will require nearly \$145,007.

This table identifies the estimated future costs of attending college.

Years until child begins college	School year	PROJECTED TOTAL COSTS	
		Public college 4 years total cost	Private college 4 years total cost
1	1999	\$ 46,116	\$ 89,064
2	2000	48,422	93,518
3	2001	50,843	98,194
4	2002	53,385	103,103
5	2003	56,055	108,258
6	2004	58,857	113,671
7	2005	61,800	119,355
8	2006	64,890	125,323
9	2007	68,135	131,589
10	2008	71,541	138,868
11	2009	75,118	145,007
12	2010	78,874	152,330
13	2011	82,818	159,947
14	2012	86,959	167,944
15	2013	91,307	176,341
16	2014	95,872	185,159
17	2015	100,666	194,416
18	2016	105,699	204,137

Financing of Higher Education

The financing of higher education

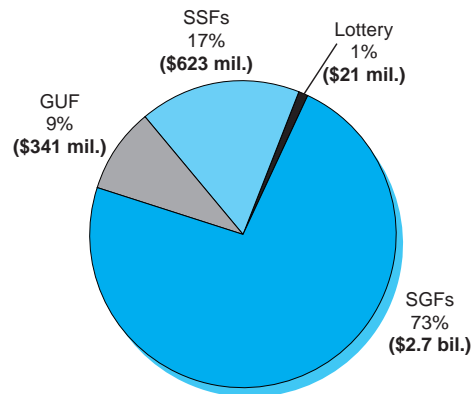
Financial support for higher education in California comes from a variety of sources. The State of California provides money through its General Fund, local revenues (mostly from property taxes), a State lottery, some Federal aid, and other smaller sources. California's public institutions also generate funds to help

pay for educating the State's students. Approximately \$11 billion will have been spent operating the public higher education systems in California in 1999–2000.

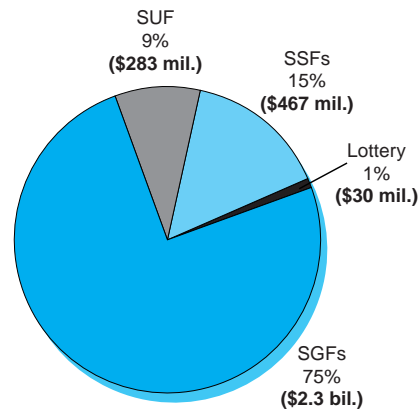
This includes:

- \$8 billion from the State General Fund
- \$1.6 billion from local revenues
- \$1.3 billion in mandatory resident-student fees
- \$400 million in selected Federal funds
- \$177 million from the State Lottery

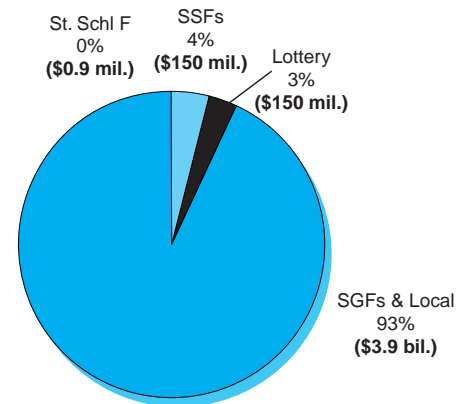
**University of California
State Funding
1999–2000**



**California State University
State Funding
1999–2000**



**California Community Colleges
State Funding
1999–2000**



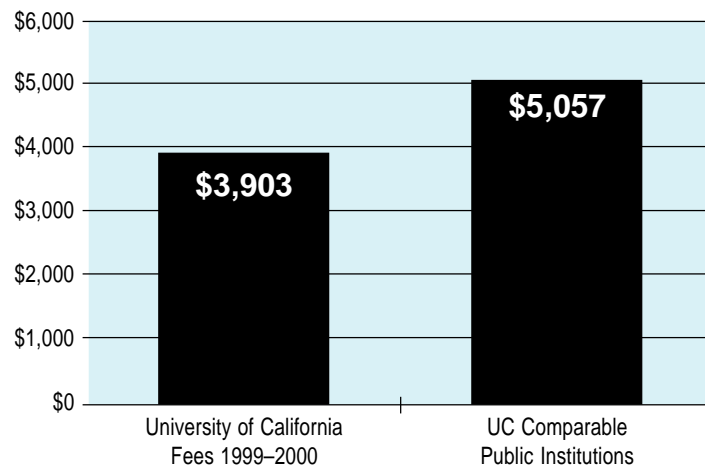
SGFs = State General Funds, for all three systems; **SSFs** = Systemwide Student Fees, for all three systems; **Lottery** = Lottery funds for education, for all three systems; **GUF** = General University Funds, for the UC; **SUF** = State University Funds for the CSU; **SGF+Local** = State General Funds plus Local revenues (mostly property taxes) for the CCCs; **St. Schl F** = The State School Fund for the CCCs.

In addition to those sources listed above, institutional support also stems from private gifts and grants, contracts for services provided to others, full-cost tuition charged to non-residents, and endowment income.

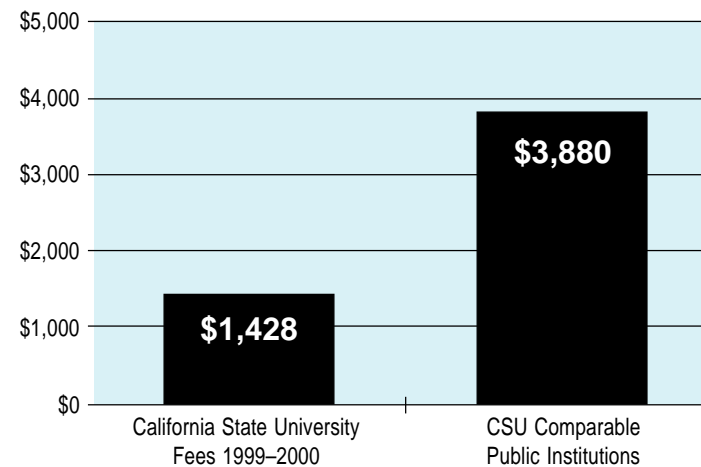
Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Current student undergraduate fees are low in comparison to similar institutions.

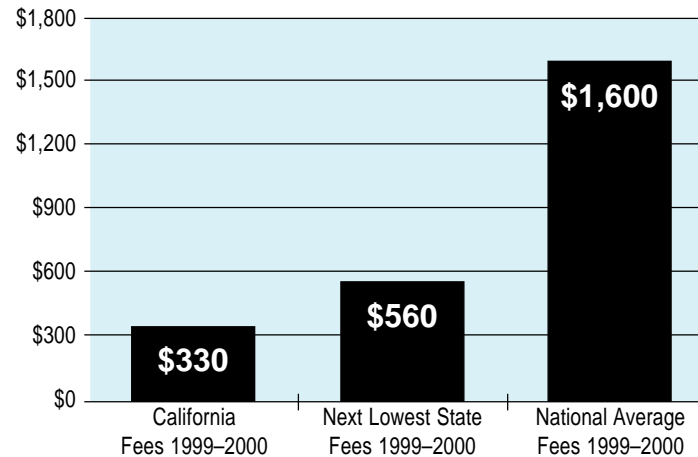
University of California



California State University



California Community Colleges



Source: California Postsecondary Education Commission

Admissions Requirements for the University of California and California State University

The University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) will soon have identical course requirements for admission. For Freshmen admitted for the fall semester or quarter of 2003, the following college preparatory course requirements will apply:

- two years of social studies
- four years of English
 - three years of math (Algebra I, Geometry, and Algebra II or equivalent)
 - two years of a laboratory science
 - two years of a foreign language
 - two years of college preparatory electives
 - one year of performing arts

The two universities have different admissions policies with regard to admission test and grade point requirements. The CSU does not require every student to take an admissions test or submit an essay. The UC requires every student to take both the SAT or ACT and the SAT subject matter exams, as well as submission of an essay.

In addition, students entering UC in fall 2001 will have three avenues for gaining admission:

- Path 1 - Students meet an eligibility index that combines their grade point average with their performance on the SAT or ACT and the SAT subject matter exams, or
- Path 2 - Students earn a high enough score on the admission exams that their high school grades do not matter, or
- Path 3 - Students rank in the top four percent of their class at the end of their junior year and have received at least a C in at least 11 UC required courses. The balance of the UC admission requirements must be completed in the senior year.

California's K-12 teacher shortage mirrors the nation...

America will need to hire as many as two million teachers over the next decade; in California, that translates to an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 additional teachers. Due to class-size reduction efforts, expanding enrollment, and teacher retirement, the shortage is already evident.

California higher education and the Commission on Teacher Credentialing have responded by...

- Providing shortened and alternative routes to obtaining a credential
- Reducing barriers for recruitment of out-of-state teachers
- Expanding the Assumption of Loan Program incentives for teachers who teach in rural schools
- Providing intensive subject matter learning opportunities, including Teacher Scholars and Principal Leadership Academies
- Increasing beginning teacher salaries
- (www.ctc.ca.gov)

CalState TEACH is an example of an alternative path to the Preliminary Multiple Subject Teaching Credential. Designed for emergency permit holders who are teaching full time, the program involves home-based study using a mix of print, Internet, video and audio materials, with State university faculty and on-site school personnel support. 18 months in duration, this program is ideal for the working teacher by combining distance learning and traditional approaches.

Website Addresses of California Public Higher Education Campuses

University of California

President's Office •
www.ucop.edu
Berkeley • www.berkeley.edu
Davis • www.ucdavis.edu
Irvine • www.uci.edu
Los Angeles • www.ucla.edu
Riverside • www.ucr.edu
San Diego • www.ucsd.edu
San Francisco • www.ucsf.edu
Santa Barbara • www.ucsb.edu
Santa Cruz • www.ucsc.edu

California State University

Chancellor's Office •
www.calstate.edu
Bakersfield • www.csubak.edu
Chico • www.csuchico.edu
Dominguez Hills • www.csudh.edu
Fresno • www.csufresno.edu
Fullerton • www.fullerton.edu
Hayward • www.csu Hayward.edu
Humboldt • www.humboldt.edu
Long Beach • www.csulb.edu
Los Angeles • www.calstatela.edu
Monterey Bay • www.monterey.edu
Northridge • www.csun.edu
Pomona • www.csupomona.edu
Sacramento • www.csus.edu
San Bernardino • www.csusb.edu
San Diego • www.sdsu.edu
San Francisco • www.sfsu.edu
San Jose • www.sjsu.edu
San Luis Obispo • www.calpoly.edu
San Marcus • www.csusm.edu
Sonoma • www.sonoma.edu
Stanislaus • www.csustan.edu
Maritime Academy •
www.csum.edu

California Community Colleges

Chancellor's Office •
www.cccco.edu

Allan Hancock •
www.sbceo.k12.ca.us
Antelope Valley • www.avc.edu
Barstow • www.barstow.cc.ca.us
Butte College •
www.butte.cc.ca.us
Cabrillo • www.cabrillo.cc.ca.us
Cerritos • www.cerritos.edu
Chabot • www.clpccd.cc.ca.us/cc
Las Positas •
www.clpccd.cc.ca.us/lpc
Chaffey • www.chaffey.cc.ca.us
Citrus • www.citrus.cc.ca.us
Coastline •
www.coastline.cccd.edu
Golden West • www.gwc.cccd.edu
Orange Coast College •
www.occ.cccd.edu
Compton College •
www.compton.cc.ca.us
Contra Costa College •
www.contracosta.cc.ca.us
Diablo Valley • www.dvc.edu
Los Medanos •
www.losmedanos.net
College of the Desert •
www.desert.cc.ca.us
El Camino College •
www.elcamino.cc.ca.us
Feather River • www.frcc.cc.ca.us
DeAnza • www.deanza.fhda.edu
Foothill • www.foothill.edu/foothill
Ohlone • www.ohlone.cc.ca.us
Gavilan College •
www.gavilan.cc.ca.us
Glendale • www.glendale.cc.ca.us
Cuyamaca College •
www.gcccd.cc.ca.us
Grossmont • www.gcccd.cc.ca.us
Hartnell • www.hartnell.cc.ca.us
Imperial Valley •
www.imperial.cc.ca.us
Bakersfield • www.bc.cc.ca.us

Cerro Coso • www.cc.cc.ca.us
Porterville • www.pc.cc.ca.us
Lake Tahoe • www.ltcc.cc.ca.us
Lassen College •
www.lassen.cc.ca.us
Long Beach City •
www.lbcc.cc.ca.us
East Los Angeles • www.lafn.org/
education/elac
Los Angeles City •
citywww.lacc.cc.ca.us
Los Angeles Harbor •
www.lahc.cc.ca.us
Los Angeles Mission •
www.lamission.cc.ca.us
Los Angeles Pierce •
www.lapc.cc.ca.us
Los Angeles Southwest •
www.laccd.edu/swest/main.htm
Los Angeles Trade-Tech •
www.lattc.cc.ca.us
Los Angeles Valley •
www.lavc.cc.ca.us
West Los Angeles •
www.geocities.com/Athens/4800
American River •
wserver.arc.losrios.cc.ca.us
Cosumnes River •
wserver.crc.losrios.cc.ca.us
Sacramento City •
wserver.scc.losrios.cc.ca.us
College of Marin •
www.marin.cc.ca.us
Mendocino •
www.mendocino.cc.ca.us
Merced • www.merced.cc.ca.us
MiraCosta •
www.miracosta.cc.ca.us
Monterey Peninsula •
www.pmc.edu
Mt. San Antonio • www.mtsac.edu
Mt. San Jacinto •
www.msjc.cc.ca.us

Napa Valley • nvc.cc.ca.us/nvc
Cypress • www.cypress.cc.ca.us
Fullerton • www.fullcoll.edu
Palo Verde •
www.paloverde.cc.ca.us
Palomar • www.palomar.edu
Pasadena City •
www.paccd.cc.ca.us/home.htm
College of Alameda •
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